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The Nebraska Bird Review

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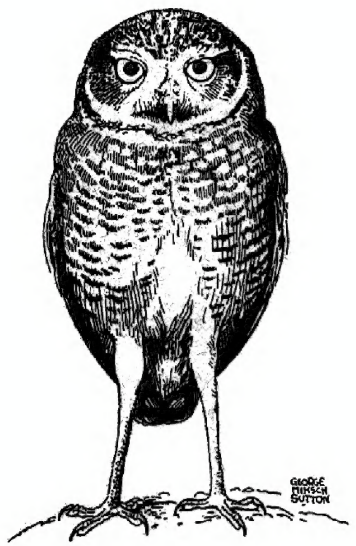
Volume 87 June 2019 Number 2



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SPRING FIELD REPORT, March-May 2019

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INTRODUCTION

Before we get to the good stuff, a reminder that all reports compiled for this Spring Seasonal Report are evaluated against current knowledge as presented in Birds of Nebraska- Online ("BONO"; https://birds.outdoornebraska.gov/). If you have records that are not in BONO, please let me know at silcock@rosssilcock.com. This Spring Seasonal Report cites 172 observers; the vast majority are "eBirders".

There were many significant reports, including high and low numbers, early and late dates, out-of-range sightings including nesting, and, of course, rarities.

High numbers were led by geese; an amazing 1.7 million Snows were estimated by acreage (!) and counts of 10,000 Greater White-fronted and 100,000 Canada Geese were near-record high counts for spring. A bit surprising as record spring counts were 3000 European Starlings and 3000 American White Pelicans. Nightjar surveys by Nebraska Game and Parks Commission and others yielded an amazing 40+ Chuck-will's-widows in the southeast; Ruddy Turnstones put on a show with 85 in Platte Co; 127 Pied-billed Grebes were at Holmes Lake, Lancaster Co; Dundy Co yielded 22 Yellow-breasted Chats and 136 Orchard Orioles; a record spring total of 29 Louisiana Waterthrushes were reported; and there were no fewer than eight Snowy Plovers found in the Rainwater Basin.

On the other hand, Gray Partridge and Northern Saw-whet Owl are both apparently at cyclical lows. Pinyon Jay continues to be invisibly enigmatic, and Blue-winged Warbler also seems to be disappearing from the state, as might be Black-billed Cuckoo. Encouragingly, however, Black-billed Magpie persists in Madison Co. The lack of Prothonotary Warbler reports is perhaps easily explained by devastating flooding of its Missouri River habitat. As might be expected in certain years, winter visitors in cyclical low numbers included Townsend's Solitaire, Common Redpoll, Red Crossbill, and Snow Bunting.

There were several startlingly early arrival dates, a continuing trend in recent years. These included the state's first two March records of Sora, Ruddy Turnstone record early by 17 days, White-faced Ibis by 10 days, Olive-sided Flycatcher by 7 days, and Baltimore Orioles (banded, no less) by around two weeks.

While state-level rarities are fun, probably more significant biologically are out-of-range sightings within the state. Eastern species west were the 6th Panhandle Green Heron, Sedge Wren in Lincoln Co, an eastern subspecies (*Icteria virens virens*) Yellow-breasted Chat in Garden Co, and the 9th Panhandle Nashville Warbler. Western species east were exemplified by two extraordinary records, both well-documented: Red-naped Sapsucker in Sarpy Co and Cassin's Vireo in Platte Co. Less

spectacular were numerous Cinnamon Teal and Black-necked Stilts eastward, and a 2nd county record of Sharp-tailed Grouse in Dixon Co. Southern birds northward were the 2nd northerly record of Red-shouldered Hawk, 4th Pileated Woodpecker north of Washington Co, and a Lesser Goldfinch in Dawes Co.

Interesting nesting records were two American Avocet nests in Fillmore Co, unfortunately soon-after inundated, and the apparent establishment of American Woodcock as a breeding bird at Calamus Reservoir, Loup Co.

Last but not least is a group of state-level rarities, including the 4th American Three-toed Woodpecker, 7th Black-chinned Hummingbird, 19th Painted Bunting, 6th spring Hammond's Flycatcher (heard only), 6th and 7th spring Broad-tailed Hummingbirds, and 9th spring Surf Scoter. Two Varied Thrushes were found, and the elusive Baird's Sparrow was recorded in Sioux Co. Tantalizing but undocumented reports continue of Common Raven: one was heard only but not recorded in Sioux Co.

ABBREVIATIONS

BOL: Branched Oak Lake SRA, Lancaster Co
CBL: Capitol Beach Lake, Lincoln
Cem: Cemetery
Co(s): County (ies)
CR: Calamus Reservoir, Loup Co
CSP: Chadron SP, Dawes Co
FF: Fontenelle Forest, Sarpy Co
GPD: Gavins Point Dam, Cedar Co
HL: Holmes Lake, Lincoln, Lancaster Co
ICSP: Indian Cave SP, Nemaha and Richardson Cos
LM: Lake McConaughy, Keith Co
LNB: Lakes North and Babcock, Platte Co
LO: L Ogallala, Keith Co
LSWNP: Lincoln Saline Wetlands Nature Park, Lincoln
m.ob.: many observers
MWCW: Marsh Wren Community Wetlands, Lincoln, Lancaster Co
NC: Nature Center
NGPC: Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
NLB: North Lakes Basin WMA, Seward Co
NM: National Monument
NNF: Nebraska National Forest
NOU: Nebraska Ornithologists' Union
NOURC: NOU Records Committee
NPNWR: North Platte NWR, Scotts Bluff Co
NWR: National Wildlife Refuge
OR: Oliver Reservoir, Kimball Co
PL: Pawnee L, Lancaster Co
PRSP: Platte River SP, Cass Co

PSP: Ponca SP, Dixon Co
RA: Recreation Area
RWB: Rainwater Basin, including several south-central and southeastern playa basins
SHP: State Historical Park
SL: Sewage Lagoon(s)
SP: State Park
SRA: State Recreation Area
UNL: University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lancaster Co
WHNC: Wildcat Hills NC, Scotts Bluff Co
WMA: (State) Wildlife Management Area
WP: Wilderness Park, Lincoln, Lancaster Co
WPA: (Federal) Waterfowl Production Area
WTP: Water Treatment Plant

OBSERVERS

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Dylan Beyer (DBe)
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Stephen Brenner (SBr)
Duane Bright (DBr)
Ed Brogie (EBr)
Lee Brogie (LBr)
Mark Brogie (MB)
Barbara Brown (BBr)
Iza Bruen-Morningstar (IBM)
Tom Burgess (TBu)
Scott Buss (SB)
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Glenn Caspers (GCa)
Cheryl Chessick (CCh)
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Virginia Clark (VC)
Kelly & Jen Corman (K&JC)
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Seth Dudley (SDu)
Paul Dunbar (PD)
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Daniel Ellsworth (DEl)
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Larry Falk (LF)
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Jenny Flexman (JFl)
Rita Flohr (RFl)
Ryan Fuller (RFu)
Andrew Furman (AF)
Robert Gerten (RGe)
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Joseph Gubanyi (JG)
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Jan Johnson (JJ)
Jenny Jo Johnson (JJJ)
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Carla Kjellander (CKj)
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Paige Klug (PKl)
Landon Koth (LKo)
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Sandra Lemmon (SLe)
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Jim Locklear (JLo)
Garrett MacDonald (GMa)
Sam Manning (SMa)
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Debra McKee (DMc)
Sharla Meester (SMe)
James Meigs (JMe)
Holly Miller (HMi)
Nick Minor (NMi)
Steve Mlodinow (SMl)
Wayne Mollhoff (WM)
Steve Morris (SM)
Patty Newland (PNe)
Jonathan Nikkila (JNi)
Marsha Nyffeler (MN)
Jim Ochsner (JO)
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Chris Olson (COl)
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Donald Pendleton (DPe)
Brian Peterson (BP)
Sharon Pfeifer (SPf)
Mark Pheasant (MPh)
Nathan Pieplow (NPi)
Andrew Pierson (AP)
Galen Pittman (GPi)
Linda Plock (LPl)
Anisha Pokharel (APo)
Dave Powell (DPo)
Susan Quinn (SQ)
Matt Rahko (MRa)
Randy Rasmussen (RRa)
Neal Ratzlaff (NR)
Al Reyer (ARy)
Leonard Richardson (LRi)
Justin Rink (JR)
Gary Roberts (GR)
W. Douglas Robinson (WDR)
Paul Roisen (PR)
Dave Sandahl (DSa)
Ira Sanders (ISa)
Rick Schmid (RS)
Iris Schumacher (ISc)
Shari Schwartz (SSc)
Tyrone Shaw (TSh)
John Shoe (JSh)
Matt Shurtliff (MSh)
Kent Skaggs (KS)
Patricia Slatin (PSl)
Sanford Sorkin (SSo)
Barry Southard (BSo)
Ruthie Stearns (RSt)
Cooper Steffen (CSt)
Scott Stolz (SSt)
Barbara Straus (BSt)
Noah Strycker (NSt)
Marcel Such (MSu)
Jim Sullivan (JSu)
John Sullivan (JS)
Linda Sullivan (LSu)
Anne Swaim (ASw)
Jim & Linda Swenson (J&LS)
Diane Thomas (DT)
Mike Thelen (MTh)
Jason Thiele (JTh)
Diane Thomas (DTh)
Paul Timm (PTi)
Jerry Toll (JT)
David Tonnessen (DTo)
Valentine NWR personnel (VNWR)
Matthew & Cynthia Van Den Broeke (M&CV)

Matthew Walker (MWa)
T.J. Walker (TJW)
Bobby Walz (BWa)
Gordon Warrick (GWa)
Andi Weber (AWe)
Don & Marion Weidemann (D&MW)
Juanita Whittecar (JWh)
Rebecca Wichert (RWt)
Malcolm Wilbur (MWb)
Bobby Wilcox (BWi)
Michael Willison (MW)
Elizabeth Winter (EWi)
Robert Winter (RWi)
Tom Wittman (TWi)
Brian Woita (BWo)
Cal Wolf (CWf)
Chris Wood (CWo)
Rick Wright (RW)
Nancy Zeglen (NZe)

SPECIES ACCOUNTS

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck: The only report of this rare summer visitor was of eight in *Platte* 12 May (PKl).

Snow Goose: Hardly routine was the estimated 1,700,000 at Prairie Dog WPA, *Kearney*, 18 Mar; the flock on the lake was estimated to cover 40 acres at one bird per square foot (JLo, JNi). High spring estimates are 1,500,000-2,000,000.

Ross's Goose: Routine reports.

Greater White-fronted Goose: The 10,000 at LaPlatte Bottoms, *Sarpy* 15 Mar (MJo) tied for 3rd-highest in spring. The 50 flying over northern *Douglas* 4 May (PSl) were late for a large (>5) group. Between 10-15 were at Heartland of America Park, *Douglas* 16-18 May (TBu). Rare in the Panhandle in spring, 1-2 were at four *Scotts Bluff* locations 23 Mar-22 May (SMl, MSu, KD, RMc).

Graylag Goose: The last survivor of a flock of 12 present 6-7 years at Fremont Lakes SRA, *Dodge* was photographed 7 May (CCr).

Cackling Goose: The 1010 on Stonegate Road, *Scotts Bluff* 23 Mar (SMl) was 3rd-highest spring count on record.

Canada Goose: The 100,000 estimated at LaPlatte Bottoms, *Sarpy* 15 Mar (MJo) tied with five other 100,000 estimates for spring highest on record.

Mute Swan: Presumed domestic birds were at previously known locations in *Douglas*: Heartland of America Park 3 and 18 May (DBe, SEs, TBu) and Zorinsky Lake 2 and 7 May (DPe, DBe).

Trumpeter Swan: Routine reports.

Tundra Swan: There were three reports of this rare migrant within six days, all with photos: one was in *Hamilton* 22 Mar (WDR), three were in *Phelps* 23 Mar (TDi), and two were in *Saunders* 26-28 Mar (JGJ, m. ob.).

Wood Duck: Routine reports.

Blue-winged Teal: 3rd and 4th-highest spring counts were in *Seward* 13 Apr: 1500 at Tamora WPA (TJW) and 1250 at NLB (TJW).

Cinnamon Teal: Increasingly reported in the east in spring, there were seven reports involving eight birds 31 Mar-15 Apr (DBa, SKr, m. ob.).

Northern Shoveler: Routine reports.

Gadwall: Routine reports.

American Wigeon: Routine reports.
Mallard: Routine reports.
Northern Pintail: Routine reports.
Green-winged Teal: Routine reports.
Canvasback: Tardy, even in the RWB where breeding is unknown, were six at Harvard WPA, *Clay* 30 May (JGJ) and five at Sinninger WPA, *York* the same day (JGJ).
Redhead: Routine reports.
Ring-necked Duck: The 1000 at Pelican Lake, Valentine NWR, *Cherry* 29 Apr (VNWR) was 3rd-highest spring count on record.
Greater Scaup: Routine reports.
Lesser Scaup: Routine reports.
Surf Scoter: Only the 9th spring record for this species in Nebraska was a pair near GPD on Lewis and Clark Lake, *Knox* 22-26 Apr (MB, EBr, SMe, photos).
Long-tailed Duck: Although annual in occurrence, spring sightings are rare, and so surprising were the three reports, all with photos. One was in a small pond in *Seward* 12-15 Apr (MWa, TJW), three were on Lewis and Clark Lake, *Knox* 14-28 Apr (MB, m. ob.), and one was on Conestoga Lake, *Lancaster* 3-12 May (SBr, ODa, m. ob.). The Conestoga Lake bird is 3rd-latest on record for spring.
Bufflehead: Routine reports.
Common Goldeneye: A male at LO 24-30 May (MW, APo) was tardy. The 880 at Lewis and Clark Lake, *Knox* 31 Mar were eating zebra mussels (EBr, LBr).
Barrow's Goldeneye: The only report was of a male at North Platte WTP, *Lincoln* 17 Mar (BEd, photo).
Hooded Merganser: Routine reports.
Common Merganser: Routine reports.
Red-breasted Merganser: The 3rd-highest spring tally on record was the 133 at PL 24 Mar (LE).
Ruddy Duck: Routine reports.
Northern Bobwhite: Routine reports.
California Quail: One in a *Sarpy* yard 22 Mar (DBr) was an obvious released or escaped bird.
Chukar: One in a Lincoln, *Lancaster* yard 30 Apr (JEr, photos) was also an obvious escaped or released bird.
Gray Partridge: Numbers are clearly at a low ebb; only one was reported from the regular range, that bird southeast of Crofton, *Cedar* 23 May (JTh). Surprising, however, was one around sheet water near Wakefield in *Wayne* (MB, EBr), a bit south of the currently expected range.
Ring-necked Pheasant: Routine reports.
Sharp-tailed Grouse: One just west of Buckskin Hills WMA, *Dixon* 7 May (JJ) was apparently the second record for the county; the other was at the WMA itself in 2005 (BFH).
Greater Prairie-Chicken: A survey of six previously known lek sites in southeastern *Butler* 13 Apr found two occupied, one with 15 birds near 25 and U Roads and another five miles farther east with at least three birds (JG). The only report outside the currently known breeding range was of one in southeastern *Wayne* 18 Apr (EBr).
Wild Turkey: Routine reports.

Pied-billed Grebe: One at OR 23 Mar (SMl) was early. The 127 at HL (JGJ) was a record high spring count.

Horned Grebe: Routine reports.

Eared Grebe: Routine reports.

Western Grebe: Early westerly reports were of 18 at LO 22 Mar (JHu), and one at Sutherland Reservoir, *Lincoln* 27 Mar (WBe).

Clark's Grebe: Routine reports.

Rock Pigeon: Routine reports.

Eurasian Collared-Dove: A free-flying "tangerine"-colored individual was photographed in Fremont, *Dodge* 27 Mar (ALe fide JGJ); this is a color variety bred by bird fanciers (MB) and an obvious escaped or released bird.

White-winged Dove: Routine reports. There were at least 15 individuals reported statewide from at least 12 locations (m. ob., photos).

Mourning Dove: Routine reports.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: Routine reports.

Black-billed Cuckoo: Alarmingly, none were reported of this rare spring migrant east and central, less-than-annual west.

Common Nighthawk: The 13 in *Dundy* 29 May (JNi) was a good tally.

Common Poorwill: Only two were reported: one in Monroe Canyon, *Sioux* 11 May (DTo) and one easterly but not unexpected at Whispering Prairie near Borman Bridge WMA, *Cherry* in May (GWa, JED).

Chuck-will's-widow: As a result of NGPC nightjar surveys carried out by Stephen Brenner in southeastern Nebraska and the NOU's Spring Meeting being held in the species' Little Blue River Valley stronghold in *Jefferson*, an impressive 40+ individual Chucks were reported beginning 13 May (SBr, m. ob.). As well as *Jefferson*, Chucks were reported in *Gage, Pawnee, Richardson,* and *Nemaha* (m. ob.), although the only reports expanding the currently known range (but only slightly) were of singles at each of two locations northwest of Steinauer in northwest *Pawnee* (SBr).

Eastern Whip-poor-will: Routine reports.

Chimney Swift: The 90 over the UNL city campus, *Lancaster* 8 May (M&CV) was a good count.

White-throated Swift: Accumulating reports in central *Sheridan* indicate that this species is a regular spring migrant there. One was in Gordon 25 May (D&MW).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: Routine reports.

Black-chinned Hummingbird: A sign of things to come, a male was photographed at the Croft feeders in *Scotts Bluff* 13 May (CCf). This is the state's 7th record, the first was in 2012.

Broad-tailed Hummingbird: Another western hummer that is intriguingly appearing in spring lately, both a male and female were at the Croft feeders 17-26 May (CCf, photos), and a female was in southeast *Dawes* 24-27 May (JWh, photos). These are the state's 6th and 7th spring records, the first as recent as 2014.

Virginia Rail: One at LSWNP 6-8 May (MW, EJa, RSt) was early, but was eclipsed by one at OR 23 Mar (SMl) that may have wintered nearby. The eight, all seen, at LSWNP 3 May (JGJ) was a new high spring count.

Sora: This species showed up very early; there were two reports for Mar, the first Mar records known for the state, and one in early Apr. These are three of the five

earliest dates on record. Singles were in *Hall* 22 Mar (WDR), *Seward* 29 Mar (TJW), and at another *Seward* location 7 Apr (RFl).

American Coot: Routine reports.

Sandhill Crane: A tardy bird was in *Dawson* 24 May (LRi).

Whooping Crane: Routine reports.

Black-necked Stilt: This spring and spring 2018 saw increased numbers in the east, where usually annual but rare. Leading the 2019 charge was an early bird in *Dakota* 13 Apr (BFH, EBr), followed by singles at five more eastern locations 20 Apr-18 May (m. ob.) and two at Kirkpatrick Basin South WMA, *York* (NSt, MHa).

American Avocet: Two nests photographed at Sora WMA, *Fillmore* 18 May (JGJ) were only the 5th and 6th for the RWB, and first for *Fillmore*. Unfortunately, heavy rains flooded the nests about a week afterwards.

Black-bellied Plover: Routine reports.

American Golden-Plover: Routine reports.

Killdeer: An early family of five was in *Nemaha* 26 Apr (RS, NR).

Semipalmated Plover: Routine reports.

Piping Plover: One was early at BOL 13-14 Apr (BP, RSt, SMa). Up to 10 were at a site near Fremont, *Dodge* 9 May through the period, including three nesting pairs and at least one marked bird originating from the same area (SBr, CCr, PTi, MCl, fide JGJ). An additional six were at Headworks Park, *Nance* 24 May (SBr). At least two had returned to the known breeding area at LM by 28 Apr, and nesting activity was seen by the end of the period (BEd, SMl, KD, JNi).

Mountain Plover: Routine reports.

Snowy Plover: There was a good showing for this rare but annual species this spring, with all records, as expected, from the RWB. There were reports from a surprising five locations in *Hall, Clay, Fillmore, York*, and *Polk* 2-20 May (JGJ, m.ob.), with 1-3 birds at each for a total of eight birds and photos from each (JGJ, m. ob.). In *York*, up to three were present 17-20 May (JGJ, m. ob.).

Upland Sandpiper: Routine reports.

Whimbrel: The three reports of this rare spring migrant were, as expected, from the central and west: two were in *Phelps* 2 May (NPi), and singles were in *Deuel* 4 May (SMl) and *Clay* 19 May (LE).

Long-billed Curlew: Routine reports.

Hudsonian Godwit: Less than annual in the west and west-central, the only report from there was of one at Sutherland Reservoir, *Lincoln* 4 May (SMl).

Marbled Godwit: The main spring migration is in the west as exemplified by two good counts: 100 were estimated at Swanson Reservoir SRA, *Hitchcock* 27 Apr (J&LS), and 82 were at LO 20 Apr (NA).

Ruddy Turnstone: Amazingly, one appeared at BOL 12 Apr (MW, NA, JR), 17 days earlier than the previous earliest spring date, followed by two more in *Johnson* 22 Apr (SQ, LF). Also amazing was the flock of 85 at LNB 15 May (SBd, CAl), 2nd-highest spring count on record. Less than annual in the Panhandle, one was in *Scotts Bluff* 22 May (KD photo), only the 16th spring record for the western half of the state.

Stilt Sandpiper: Routine reports.

Sanderling: Routine reports.

Dunlin: Routine reports.
Baird's Sandpiper: Routine reports.
Least Sandpiper: Routine reports.
White-rumped Sandpiper: Routine reports.
Buff-breasted Sandpiper: Routine reports.
Pectoral Sandpiper: Two near Ellsworth, *Sheridan* 4 May (D&MW) were one of only about 35 reports west of *Phelps* in spring.
Semipalmated Sandpiper: One photographed at North Platte, *Lincoln* 9 May (BEd) had been banded 22 Jun 2010 at the Canning River on Alaska's Arctic Coastal Plain (BLa).
Western Sandpiper: None were reported of this rare statewide spring migrant.
Short-billed Dowitcher: Rare in the west, three were in *Scotts Bluff* 23 May (KD).
Long-billed Dowitcher: Routine reports.
American Woodcock: Following similar reports in 2018, this species appears to have established a breeding range outpost at various sites around CR. This year, singles were at Nunda Shoal 5 Apr (ISc, SFa; photo) and Hannaman Bayou 19 Apr (BWi), and 2-4 were at Gracie Creek 24-27 Mar (JNi, KS).
Wilson's Snipe: The 93 ("probably hundreds") at MWCW 13 Apr (MW) was an excellent count.
Spotted Sandpiper: Routine reports.
Solitary Sandpiper: Routine reports.
Lesser Yellowlegs: The 500 in a flooded field in *Sarpy* 1 May (L&BP) was a good count.
Willet: Routine reports.
Greater Yellowlegs: Routine reports.
Wilson's Phalarope: Routine reports.
Red-necked Phalarope: Rare in the east, there were two reports. Five were in *Butler* 12 May (MB), and one was in *Seward* 27 May (JDe).
Bonaparte's Gull: Routine reports.
Laughing Gull: None were reported of this annual summer visitor with expected early dates 12-19 May.
Franklin's Gull: The 3000 in *Loup* 27 Apr (SQ) was a good estimate.
Mew Gull: Less than annual in spring despite this being the 18th such record, a second-cycle bird was BOL 12 Apr (NA, MW, JR).
Ring-billed Gull: Routine reports.
California Gull: A well-described and well-photographed bird at BOL 5 Apr (NA, DPe) was noted to have a darker bill than same-age birds in California, raising the possibility that interior California Gulls (*Larus californicus albertaensis*) may differ in this respect (NA). It is likely that spring and fall California Gulls in eastern and central Nebraska are indeed mostly if not all *L. c. albertaensis*.
Herring Gull: Routine reports.
Iceland (Thayer's) Gull: Routine reports.
Lesser Black-backed Gull: An adult at LO 4 May (SMl) was tardy.
Least Tern: Rare westerly, three were at Sutherland Reservoir, *Lincoln* 17 May (WBe).
Caspian Tern: Good counts were the 10 at Lake Enola, *Madison* 27 Apr (MB, EBr, DH) and 10 at LO 28 May (APo).
Black Tern: Routine reports.

Common Tern: Routine reports.
Forster's Tern: The 110 at LNB 27 Apr (JNi) was a good count.
Common Loon: Routine reports.
Neotropic Cormorant: None were reported of this annual but rare summer visitor with early expected dates 31 Mar-4 Apr.
Double-crested Cormorant: Routine reports.
American White Pelican: The 3000 at CR 6 Apr (KS, PNe) was a record high spring count. A 20-year-old bird found dead in *Seward* 18 Apr was banded as a chick at Medina, North Dakota, 8 Jul 1999 (fide SBr). Strangely, another banded as a chick on this same date, 8 Jul 1999, was found dead on the Calamus-Loup CBC 31 Dec 2012.
American Bittern: Routine reports.
Least Bittern: The only report was of one at LSWNP 7 May (LKo).
Great Blue Heron: Routine reports.
Great Egret: Routine reports.
Snowy Egret: Routine reports.
Little Blue Heron: Routine reports.
Cattle Egret: Rare in the Panhandle, one was at Twin Lakes, *Sheridan* 28 Apr (GMa, THi, SSt).
Green Heron: Only the 6th Panhandle record was of one at a Gordon, *Sheridan* park 18-19 May (D&MW, photo).
Black-crowned Night-Heron: Routine reports.
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron: None were reported of this rare spring visitor southeast with early expected dates 7-10 Apr.
Glossy Ibis: Routine reports.
White-faced Ibis: Apparently earliest on record by 10 days were two at Rowe Sanctuary, *Buffalo* 29 Mar (JMe).
Turkey Vulture: The 107 at Norfolk, *Madison* 14 Apr (SB) was 3rd-highest spring count on record.
Osprey: One at LM 17 Mar (DPo) was early.
Golden Eagle: Rare in the east, a juvenile was at PSP 9 Mar (BFH, EBr; photos).
Northern Harrier: Routine reports.
Sharp-shinned Hawk: Routine reports.
Cooper's Hawk: The six in *Kearney* 21 Mar (NZe) was a good count.
Northern Goshawk: None were reported of this annual but rare statewide migrant with expected last dates 14-16 May.
Bald Eagle: Routine reports.
Mississippi Kite: Of interest away from known breeding locations were sightings in *Thayer* 16 May (WF), *Jefferson* 18 May (JGJ), and *Gage* 17 May (D&JP). In addition, three were in Hastings, *Adams* 15 May (PD).
Red-shouldered Hawk: A bit westerly was one in *Jefferson* 13 May (SBr), but a surprise was one at the NVP in *Brown* 28 May (PDo, NMi, fide JED), only the 2nd northerly record for the state.
Broad-winged Hawk: A good spring count was the 23 kettling over *Otoe* 5 May (JGJ). Rare in the Panhandle, the two reports were of singles in Gordon, *Sheridan* 27 Apr (D&MW, photo) and in *Scotts Bluff* 24 May (KD).
Swainson's Hawk: Routine reports.
Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis borealis*): Routine reports.
Red-tailed Hawk (*B. j. kriderii*): Routine reports.

Red-tailed Hawk (*B. j. calurus*): Routine reports.
Red-tailed Hawk (*B. j. harlani*): Routine reports.
Rough-legged Hawk: Routine reports.
Ferruginous Hawk: Routine reports.
Barn Owl: Rare in the east, one was in a *Platte* yard 22 May (MN).
Eastern Screech-Owl: Early nestlings were found at NNF Halsey, *Thomas* 9 Apr (WM).
Great Horned Owl: Routine reports.
Snowy Owl: The last of only three for the winter was one at Valparaiso, *Saunders* 12 Mar (BWo fide JGJ).
Burrowing Owl: Routine reports.
Barred Owl: Routine reports.
Long-eared Owl: Routine reports.
Short-eared Owl: Three sightings in the northeast corner of CR 20 Apr-29 May (BWi, KS) were suggestive of local breeding.
Northern Saw-whet Owl: No nesting was reported in 2019 for the first time since 2014; none of Wayne Mollhoff's many nest boxes were used by this species.
Belted Kingfisher: Routine reports.
Lewis's Woodpecker: The only report was of one near the lower Sowbelly Canyon, *Sioux* breeding location 14 May (KD), perhaps a returning breeder.
Red-headed Woodpecker: Following Jan reports of five birds in northeastern *Cherry* and *Keya Paha* (see Winter Seasonal Report), at least the immature *Keya Paha* bird may have survived; it was seen 15 Mar (CH). It is possible occasional wintering occurs in this section of the Niobrara River Valley; seven were near the Norden Bridge, *Brown* 27 Mar (MRa) and one in the Valentine City Park, *Cherry* 30 Mar (K&JC). Summering birds are not expected until late Apr.
Red-bellied Woodpecker: Singles at Stateline Island, NPNWR, *Scotts Bluff* 13 and 28 Apr (SMl, CWo) exhausted possible westerly progress in Nebraska.
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: One in *Lincoln* 11 Mar (WBe) was westerly.
Red-naped Sapsucker: An extraordinary record, supported by a good photo, was of a male in Bellevue, *Sarpy* 10-11 Apr (MWb via Facebook, fide JGJ). The previous easternmost record for the state was also far out of range and recent at an NOU meeting in *Brown* 15-16 Sep 2018 (WF, m. ob.).
American Three-toed Woodpecker: A major surprise was a report of a female seen and heard on a Bird Conservancy of the Rockies survey along Milo Road, southwest of Joder, *Sioux* 30 May (DSa). This site is about 35 miles south of the southern edge of the South Dakota Black Hills.
Downy Woodpecker: Routine reports.
Hairy Woodpecker: Routine reports.
Northern Flicker (yellow- and red-shafted): Routine reports.
Pileated Woodpecker: Only the 4th report north of *Washington* was one heard and seen at PSP 31 May (MB). The three prior records were all in 2018, including one at PSP.
American Kestrel: Routine reports.
Merlin: Routine reports.
Peregrine Falcon: Routine reports.
Prairie Falcon: Routine reports.

Olive-sided Flycatcher: Earliest ever in spring by about a week was one at Prairie Queen RA, *Sarpy* 23 Apr (CNK, details). Westerly, where rare, was one in *Lincoln* 19 May (WBe).

Western Wood-Pewee: At the eastern end of the summer range in the Niobrara River Valley, one was singing at Fort Niobrara NWR, *Cherry* 27 May (KS), and several were reported at NVP, *Brown* 30-31 May (PDo, m. ob.).

Eastern Wood-Pewee: Westerly, even for a spring migrant, was one in *Dundy* 19 May (BSo).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: There were two reports with documentary photos of this rare eastern migrant, both from *Douglas*: 30 May (JR) and 31 May (EWi).

Acadian Flycatcher: Routine reports.

Alder Flycatcher: Westerly, where rare, were singles at Rock Creek SRA, *Dundy* on 26 May, both photographed (SMl, MW).

Willow Flycatcher: Routine reports.

Least Flycatcher: Routine reports.

Hammond's Flycatcher: One identified by calls at Fort Robinson SP, *Dawes* 12 May (DTo) is the 6th report in spring for the state.

Cordilleran Flycatcher: None were reported of this rare annual spring migrant in the Panhandle, with early expected dates 10-11 May.

Eastern Phoebe: Routine reports.

Say's Phoebe: A little southeast of the expected spring migration range was one in *Madison* 29 Apr (JTh).

Cassin's Kingbird: There were three reports somewhat east of the expected spring pattern: one was in Ogallala, *Keith* 24 May (MW), and singles were in Gordon, *Sheridan* 11 May (D&MW) and in Ash Hollow SHP, *Garden* 27 May (SMl). A good spring count was the six at Pine Bluffs, *Kimball* 25 May (MW).

Western Kingbird: Early arrivals were singles in *Lincoln* 21 Apr (BEd) and *Johnson* 22 Apr (SQ).

Eastern Kingbird: Routine reports.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher: The only report was of one along 626 Avenue near Table Rock, *Pawnee* 15 May (SBr, photo).

Loggerhead Shrike: Routine reports.

Northern Shrike: One in *Kearney* 4 Apr (PNe) was tardy.

White-eyed Vireo: The only report of this annual but rare spring visitor was of one at Walnut Grove Park, *Douglas* 5-10 May (RS photo, L&BP, m. ob.).

Bell's Vireo: Two in *Lincoln* 13 May (WBe) were early at that westerly location. The 46 at Rock Creek SRA, *Dundy* 26 May (SMl, MW) was a record high spring tally for the state.

Yellow-throated Vireo: The 14 at WP 11 May (MW) was 2nd-highest spring count on record.

Cassin's Vireo: An extraordinary record was of one far to the east at LNB 18 May (EBr photo). Considering that even in the Panhandle there are only four records, this was a major surprise; the identification was confirmed by Peter Pyle, Research Scientist, The Institute for Bird Populations, Point Reyes Station, California (eBird.org).

Blue-headed Vireo: Routine reports.

Plumbeous Vireo: Routine reports.

Philadelphia Vireo: Routine reports.

Warbling Vireo: Routine reports.

Red-eyed Vireo: Routine reports.

Pinyon Jay: None were reported of this rare local Panhandle resident. Recent years have seen very few reports. Perhaps warming has caused contraction of the range to higher elevations.

Steller's Jay: The bird that had frequented the Croft feeders in *Scotts Bluff* since Oct was last reported 8 May (CCf, MCl). No others appeared during this past winter.

Blue Jay: The 10 at Stateline Island, NPNWR 23 Mar (SMl) was a good Panhandle count.

Black-billed Magpie: Reports were mostly from the expected western and southwestern range. An exception was a single bird at the only known eastern location in *Madison* 16 Apr (JTh), and easternmost within the southwestern range was one at Cottonwood Canyon WMA, *Lincoln* 4 Apr (ADe).

American Crow: Excellent counts were the 1000 near Maxwell, *Lincoln* 23 Mar (JHu) and 415 near Glenvil, *Adams* 21 Mar (JFl).

Common Raven: A credible heard-only report of one in Monroe Canyon, *Sioux* 12 May 2019 (DTo) will be forwarded to the NOURC. Oddly, even though most observers believe this species occurs in Nebraska in small numbers on an increasing basis, no such occurrences have been tangibly documented by photo or recording.

Horned Lark: Routine reports.

Bank Swallow: The 200 at Sutherland Reservoir, *Lincoln* 26 May (SMl, MW) was a good estimate.

Tree Swallow: Routine reports.

Violet-green Swallow: Routine reports.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow: A few were tending nest holes at ICSP 26 Apr (RS, NR), about on schedule.

Purple Martin: Routine reports.

Barn Swallow: Routine reports.

Cliff Swallow: Routine reports.

Black-capped Chickadee: The 34 near Plainview, *Antelope* 19 Mar (SB) was a good count.

Mountain Chickadee: The only report of this rare annual Panhandle visitor was of one at the Croft feeders, *Scotts Bluff* 5-31 Mar (CCf, MCl).

Tufted Titmouse: Routine reports.

Red-breasted Nuthatch: Routine reports. Hints of higher numbers in fall did not continue through winter into spring, although feeders were well-attended.

White-breasted Nuthatch: Routine reports.

Pygmy Nuthatch: Routine reports.

Brown Creeper: The eight at FF 13 Apr (RW, BFi, SSo) was a good count.

Rock Wren: Two at CR 14 May (KS) were a surprise that far east.

House Wren: The estimates of 100 on each of three days during 5-15 May at WP (MW) tied 3rd-highest on record for spring.

Winter Wren: There were no reports for Mar, suggesting minimal over-wintering. One at Pioneers Park, *Lancaster* 12 May (LPl) was tardy, and one in *Hall* 12 Apr (SM) was westerly.

Sedge Wren: The 12 at Niobrara SP, *Knox* 23 May (NMi, PDo) was a good count. A pair in suitable breeding habitat near Bassett, *Rock* 28 Apr were possible

breeders (GPi) near the west edge of the expected summer range. One at North Platte, *Lincoln* 18 May (WBe) was one of only about 14 reports for the central and west.

Marsh Wren: Singles in *Pierce* (SB) and at Smith Lake WMA, *Sheridan* (D&MW), both on 7 Apr, were early. Reports of a single at LSWNP 26 Mar and 6 Apr (M&CV, BP, GR) were likely of the same bird, probably also an early migrant. The possibility that some of the above reports apply to wintering birds cannot be ruled out; one at Rock Creek SRA, *Dundy* 19 Mar (WF) likely wintered there as open water persists due to springs.

Carolina Wren: Outliers from the expected range were singles at North Platte, *Lincoln* 4 May (WBe), *Howard* 28 Apr (RFl), and *Hall* 2 Mar (JEt). In the *Douglas* area, two observers (JT, RS) noted absence or near-absence of this species in "uninhabited wilds" (RS) whereas observers with feeders reported the usual denizens (m. ob.); perhaps the birds that found the feeders were more likely to have survived this "extreme winter" (RS).

Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher: Singles, likely the same bird, were early at LSWNP 4-5 Apr (LE, DPe).

Golden-crowned Kinglet: Routine reports.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: One in *Douglas* 29 May (MEl) was late.

Eastern Bluebird: Routine reports.

Mountain Bluebird: Easterly reports were of one wintering at BOL and still present 2 Mar (JS, LSu, JSu), one at Long Pine, *Brown* 27 Mar (MRa) and two near Brownlee, *Cherry* 17 Mar (fide JED).

Townsend's Solitaire: Numbers were low this spring with no reports east of *Keith* and *Grant*; best count was only three, at Rock Creek SRA, *Dundy* 24 Mar (BSo).

Veery: There were about seven reports of this rare eastern migrant 5-15 May (m. ob.), all during the mid-May peak migration period. None were reported from the west, where it is annual but rare.

Gray-cheeked Thrush: There was a good number of reports, all within the expected mid-May migration period: 32 involving about 28 individual birds, all in the east or east-central, 7-22 May (m. ob.).

Swainson's Thrush: Routine reports.

Hermit Thrush: Good counts of 14 were reported at Chalco Hills RA, *Sarpy* 11 Apr (SBd) and Camp Wakonda, *Sarpy* 14 Apr (L&BP). Rare in the Panhandle, one was at Gilbert-Baker WMA, *Sioux* 12 May (DTo), and almost as rare so far westerly was one in *Lincoln*, 10 Apr determined to be of the eastern subspecies group, which includes *Catharus guttatus faxoni* (RW, details).

Wood Thrush: Routine reports.

American Robin: Routine reports.

Varied Thrush: One in a Lincoln, *Lancaster* yard remained until 20 Mar (M&CV). A belated report was of one in an Omaha, *Douglas* yard 18-27 Feb (fide NR, photo).

Gray Catbird: Early for the locations were singles in *Buffalo* 28 Apr (CCh, SPf) and probably the same bird at Valentine Mill Pond, *Cherry* 30 Apr, 7 and 12 May (JED).

Brown Thrasher: There were three early arrivals in the central part of the state, where arrival is expected 2-3 Apr. One in *Hall* 18 Mar (SM) might have wintered, but two others were more likely migrants: singles in *Hamilton* 22 Mar (WDR)

and *Buffalo* 30 Mar (BBr). One coming to an Omaha, *Douglas* suet feeder 7 Mar (fide CNK) probably wintered there, although there are very few records of overwintering.

Northern Mockingbird: Northerly, where rare, were four at CR 14 Apr (TBo); one was there 13 May (KS).

European Starling: The 3000 near Overton, *Dawson* 31 Mar (DTh) was a record spring tally; much larger flocks occur in fall. Starlings undergo significant spring and fall migrations on the Great Plains.

Bohemian Waxwing: None were reported of this common but erratic winter visitor to the northern Panhandle with latest expected dates 8-13 Apr.

Cedar Waxwing: Routine reports.

American Pipit: Routine reports.

Sprague's Pipit: A report at a very early date in atypical habit was not conclusive for this species. No others were reported.

Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch: Sightings of birds in flight of the wintering flock at the Henry Road cliff site, *Sioux* were reported through 5 Mar (MCl, NA, MW); coordinates reported were essentially on or very close to the Wyoming State Line.

House Finch: Good counts were the 75 at Burwell, *Garfield* 28 Apr (RGe) and 60 at WHNC 4 May (J&LS).

Purple Finch: One at Lyons Park, *Burt* 20 May (PTi) was second latest on record but only by one day. The 21 in Fremont, *Dodge* 13 Apr (CCr) was a good count.

Cassin's Finch: None were reported of this annual but erratic rare winter visitor to the Panhandle with latest expected dates in May.

Common Redpoll: A low year; only four were reported in winter, one of which was at a Hastings, *Adams* feeder, and was last seen 15 Mar (PD).

Red Crossbill: Numbers were low; there were only four reports totaling 11 birds, much like the preceding winter, when there were only three reports totaling 16 birds.

Pine Siskin: The 270 at WHNC 13 Apr (SMl, CWo) was 2nd-highest count on record. Several remained into late May in the east, mostly 1-2, with no indication of breeding. Notable was a cluster of reports from the same part of Norfolk, *Madison* where 1-2 were "sure hanging around late" (JTh, m. ob.).

Lesser Goldfinch: The first of three reported arrived early in *Scotts Bluff* 23 May, a green-backed male (CCf); one of the other two reports was a black-backed male northerly at Double Tree Ranch, *Dawes* 27 May (SLe). Also rather early was a female at Old Stage Hill Road, *Scotts Bluff* 24 May (KD).

American Goldfinch: Routine reports.

Lapland Longspur: One in *Wayne* 26 Apr (EBr) was tardy.

Chestnut-collared Longspur: A single seen well at close range with Lapland Longspurs was early and easterly in *Buffalo* 14 Mar (ASw, m. ob.). Four were near Bassett, *Rock* 12 Apr (K&JC); there is a summering population nearby in the Springview area, *Keya Paha.*

Smith's Longspur: None were documented of this uncommon spring migrant with occurrence dates late Mar through late Apr.

McCown's Longspur: Routine reports.

Snow Bunting: Numbers were low, with only six individuals reported, but one in *Dakota* 13 Apr (EBr, BFH) was only the second-ever report for Apr.

Cassin's Sparrow: The only report of this erratic but annual western and southwestern breeder was of one photographed in *Dundy* 26 May (SMl, MW).

Grasshopper Sparrow: Routine reports.

Lark Sparrow: Routine reports.

Lark Bunting: Less than annual in the southeast, only the 6th such record was of two in *York* 20 May (PR). Two reports in the northeast were farther east than usual: three in *Dixon* 23 May (JJ) and one in *Knox* the same day (JTh). More than usual were noted at Rowe Sanctuary, *Buffalo* in late May (AP). The 500 estimated in *Kimball* 25 May (MW) was a good number.

Chipping Sparrow: One at CBL 1-4 Mar (JS, JSu, LSu; photo) may have wintered there.

Clay-colored Sparrow: Two in *Wayne* 9 Apr (EBr) were early.

Field Sparrow: One at Chalco Hills RA, *Sarpy* 19 Mar (EWi, RWi; photo) was early.

Brewer's Sparrow: Routine reports.

Fox Sparrow: Singles in *Hall* 21 Mar (DEl) and *Buffalo* 23 Mar (RH) were early. One in *Scotts Bluff* 13 Apr (RMc; no details) was west of the expected eastern Nebraska range of "Red" Fox Sparrow. The several reports of Fox Sparrow from the Colorado foothills were mostly "Slate-colored" Fox Sparrows, whose occurrence in Nebraska is conjectural.

American Tree Sparrow: Two at PRSP 5 May (CWf) were tardy.

Dark-eyed (Slate-colored) Junco: The 200 at Fort Kearny SRA, *Buffalo* (DMc, MPh, GCa) was a good count.

Dark-eyed (Cassiar) Junco: Routine reports.

Dark-eyed (Oregon) Junco: Routine reports.

Dark-eyed (Pink-sided) Junco: At least one of four reported at Crane Trust feeders, *Hall* 15-23 Mar (MTh, m. ob.) looked like a "good" pink-sided, albeit a little dark-colored. *Hall* is easterly for this taxon.

Dark-eyed (White-winged) Junco: Easterly was one in *Hall* 5 Mar (SM, details), where less than annual.

White-crowned Sparrow: Routine reports.

Harris's Sparrow: One that wintered in a Mitchell, *Scotts Bluff* yard was last seen 22 Apr (KD). Rare in the Panhandle, two were at Double Tree Ranch, *Dawes* 11-12 Apr (SLe), and one was at Gordon, *Sheridan* 5 May (D&MW).

White-throated Sparrow: Migrants show up away from wintering areas in mid-Apr; one was early at CR 14-15 Apr (KS). Two in *Harlan* 19 Mar (CHe) probably wintered there, only a bit west of the expected winter range, but two at Bassett, *Rock* 24 Mar (K&JC) provided one of few Mar records northwest of the expected winter range.

Vesper Sparrow: Routine reports.

LeConte's Sparrow: One in *Buffalo* 12 Apr (RW) was a bit westerly.

Nelson's Sparrow: The only report was of one at MWCW 12 May (TEL).

Baird's Sparrow: Almost certainly an annual migrant through Nebraska, reports are, however, less than annual. The only report this spring was of one recorded in northeast *Sioux* 17 May (DTo, m. ob.), only the 17th spring record for the state.

Henslow's Sparrow: One singing in *Webster* 31 May (JGJ) was a bit west of the currently understood range, but in suitable breeding habitat (JGJ).

Savannah Sparrow: One at a marsh in *Arthur* 30 May (WF) was probably a tardy migrant, although breeding is possible in such habitat in northwestern Nebraska.

Song Sparrow: Routine reports.

Lincoln's Sparrow: One that wintered in an Ashland, *Saunders* yard was last reported 13 Apr (WM).

Swamp Sparrow: Excellent totals were the 24 at Little Salt Fork Marsh, *Lancaster* 14 Apr (JGJ) and 22 at Chalco Hills RA, *Sarpy* 11 Apr (SBd). These are 2nd- and 3rd-highest spring counts on record.

Green-tailed Towhee: There were two reports of probably the same bird, at OR 1 May (JNi) and 4 May (SMl).

Spotted Towhee: There were two reports of late birds in the southeast: singles in *Lancaster* 31 May (TP) and *Douglas* 30 May (KKa) were undocumented. Wintering birds in the south and east probably depart by mid-May, although last dates are difficult to determine due to the presence of intergrades that are often reported as this species. One at Long Pine, *Rock* 3 Mar (K&JC, ADa; photos) probably wintered in the area, north of the expected winter range.

Eastern Towhee: One identified as this species was early and westerly in *Buffalo* 23 Mar (RS, SQ). Migrants, including hybrids and occasional birds that resemble phenotypically pure Easterns, are reported regularly as Easterns westward; few are likely to be "pure" Easterns. This spring such reports, none documented, were of singles in *Keith* 15 Apr (KEl), *Perkins* 5 Apr (CKj), and *Lincoln* 28 Apr (WBe).

Yellow-breasted Chat: The 22 at Rock Creek SRA, *Dundy* 26 May (SMl, MW) was a record spring count. Easterly reports have been increasing in recent years; singles were at Niobrara SP, *Knox* 14 May (J&LS), in *Pierce* 18 May (JTh), at Little Blue WMA, *Thayer* 18 May (KD, GR), and in *Polk* 16 May (MN). Currently, photos and summer range suggest most Nebraska chats are of the western subspecies *Icteria virens auricollis*; whether the recent scattered eastern records are of this subspecies or eastern *I. v. virens* is unknown, although intriguing was an apparent *I. v. virens* as far west as Ash Hollow SHP, *Garden* 27 May (SMl, photo). The back color of *I. v. virens* is greenish rather than grayish and its white malar stripe does not extend rearward past the eye, as does that of *I. v. auricollis.*

Yellow-headed Blackbird: Routine reports.

Bobolink: Routine reports.

Eastern Meadowlark: The 45 at MWCW 13 Apr (MW) was a record spring total. It was suggested that a westerly sighting in *Franklin* 25 Mar may have resulted from the wetter spring conditions this year (WF). One a bit farther west in *Furnas* 26 May (KD) was only the 14th record west of *Franklin* and south of the Platte and South Platte River Valleys. Both meadowlark species were singing within a half mile of each other in fields at the west edge of Fremont, *Dodge* (DT).

Western Meadowlark: Routine reports.

Orchard Oriole: The total of 136 at Rock Creek SRA and at Parks, both in *Dundy*, 26 May (SMl, MW) was a record spring tally.

Bullock's Oriole: An adult male in *Harlan* 16 May (IBM) was the farthest east documented for the state. At the east edge of the expected range were singles

in a yard north of North Platte, *Lincoln* 13 May (VC, photo) and a male in Ogallala, *Keith* 17 May (JO, photo).

Baltimore Oriole: Two very early birds in a Grand Island, *Hall* yard 3 Apr provided a record early documented date; both had been banded there in previous years (GL).

Red-winged Blackbird: Routine reports.

Brown-headed Cowbird: Early in the Panhandle were two at CSP 2 Apr (SDu) and three in *Scotts Bluff* 6 Apr (CKj).

Rusty Blackbird: Three in *Antelope* 19 Mar (SB) were early there, as were two on both 11 and 14 Mar (four in all) in Valentine, *Cherry* (JED). One in Fremont, *Dodge* 3 May (GR) was tardy. One at OR 13 Apr (CWo, SMl) was only the second Panhandle spring record.

Brewer's Blackbird: Routine reports.

Common Grackle: Routine reports.

Great-tailed Grackle: The 200 at Wood River, *Hall* 21 Mar (EBr, LBr) was a good count.

Ovenbird: Routine reports.

Louisiana Waterthrush: Awareness of this species in Nebraska has increased in recent years following several years of field work by Shari Schwartz and John Carlini, mostly at PRSP, and by a few active observers since, which has resulted in a corresponding increase in reports; this year, the 29 "Louies" reported were a record high total for spring.

Northern Waterthrush: Numbers were surprisingly good, with at least 70 individuals reported statewide 27 Apr-27 May (m. ob.). One at LO 27 May (SMl) was a little tardy.

Golden-winged Warbler: The five at FF 12 May (DBe) tied the spring high count.

Blue-winged Warbler: None were reported of this increasingly rare eastern migrant, expected 25 Apr-4 Jun.

Black-and-white Warbler: Routine reports.

Prothonotary Warbler: The only report was of one at Cattail Creek Park, Omaha, *Douglas* 27 May (RFu); presumably the usual haunts along the Missouri River were underwater due to extensive flooding.

Tennessee Warbler: Good westerly totals were the 31 at NVP, *Brown* for May (fide JED) and seven in Gordon, *Sheridan* 18-24 May (D&MW). The latter was the only Panhandle report, where Tennessee Warbler is rare.

Orange-crowned Warbler: The 72 at Twin Lakes WMA, *Seward* 28 Apr (JGJ) was 3rd-highest spring count on record.

Nashville Warbler: Only the 9th Panhandle spring record was one at Fort Robinson SP, *Dawes* 12 May (DTo). A good tally was the 11 at WP 12 May (JGJ).

Connecticut Warbler: The two reports of this rare migrant were of one at Crystal Cove Lake, *Dakota* 27 May (BFH) and one at PSP 30 May (EBr, MB).

MacGillivray's Warbler: None were reported of this uncommon spring migrant west and west-central with expected dates 5 May-8 Jun.

Mourning Warbler: Routine reports.

Kentucky Warbler: This species is doing well in the southeast, with an apparent range expansion and good numbers reported. The eight at ICSP 4 May (JR) tied the 2nd-highest spring count. West of the currently known summer range were territorial birds at two *Pawnee* locations: 2-3 were counter singing at

Table Rock WMA 15 May (SBr, photo and recording) and two were at Lores Branch WMA 19 May (SBr, photo).

Common Yellowthroat: One at OR 13 Apr (SMl) was early.

Hooded Warbler: There were four reports of this rare but annual eastern spring visitor; at FF 3 May (AWe), in *Otoe* 5 May (JGJ), in *Seward* 10 May (JGJ), and at Prairie Queen RA, *Sarpy* 18 May (COl, RS).

American Redstart: The 80 at FF 22 May (ISa) was 2nd-highest spring count on record.

Cape May Warbler: The two reports of this rare eastern migrant were of one at FF 11 May (DL, KS, BSt) and one at Towl Park, *Douglas* 12 May (SMe, photo).

Cerulean Warbler: The only reports were of heard-only birds somewhat out of the expected Missouri River Valley range and unconfirmed. Reports have been few in recent years.

Northern Parula: Not unexpected in the Panhandle for an "eastern" warbler, sightings of probably the same bird at OR 28 Apr (KD) and 4 May (SMl) were the 22nd Panhandle record. Another was westerly at North Platte, *Lincoln* 1 May (BEd, photo).

Magnolia Warbler: Less than annual in the Panhandle, a surprise was the 1-2 at Gordon, *Sheridan* 18-25 May (D&MW, photo).

Bay-breasted Warbler: There were four reports of this rare eastern spring migrant: a male at FF 14 May (ISa), one at Little Blue WMA, *Thayer* 18 May (TJW), and two different birds (by plumage) at Crystal Cove Lake, *Dakota* 20 May (BFH).

Blackburnian Warbler: Less than annual in the central, sightings of probably the same bird were at Cottonmill Park, Kearney, *Buffalo* 23-24 May (AF, JNi).

Yellow Warbler: Routine reports.

Chestnut-sided Warbler: One in Gordon, *Sheridan* 18-19 May (D&MW, photo) was 19th for the Panhandle.

Blackpoll Warbler: Routine reports.

Black-throated Blue Warbler: There were two reports of this less-than-annual eastern migrant, both at FF; one on 18 May (KHa, BWa, MW; photos) and the other 27 May (MSh).

Palm Warbler: Counts of seven at MWCW 3 May (SBr, ODa) and six at both Chalco Hills RA, *Sarpy* 29 Apr (EWi) and at Steamboat Trace, *Otoe* 4 May (JGJ) were near-record spring highs.

Pine Warbler: This species is less than annual in spring, with around 27 reports, only 11 documented (31 and 15 as of this spring). It has occurred six of the last 10 years (2010-2019) and is almost annual in occurrence. This spring saw a surprising four reports: one in a Lincoln, *Lancaster* yard 27 Apr (M&CV), one at HL 27-29 Apr (SKr, m. ob.), two at FF 12 May (JOK), and one in Wayne, *Wayne* 22-25 May (EBr, PR, JJ).

Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler: The 340 at MWCW 3 May (SBr, ODa) was 2nd-highest on record for a spring single-observer tally (assuming all were "Myrtles").

Yellow-rumped (Audubon's) Warbler: Three at Stateline Island, NPNWR 13 Apr (CWo, SMl) were early. Two near Pine Bluffs, *Kimball* 25 May (MW) were tardy migrants away from known breeding areas. The only report from the east, where less than annual, was one at HL 21 Apr (HMi, photo), 14th record

for the east. Good counts were the 12 at both Lake Minatare, NPNWR, 2 May (KD) and OR 28 Apr (SMl).

Yellow-throated Warbler: The six reports of this rare eastern resident were 17 Apr (KKa, RS) through the period (m. ob.).

Black-throated Green Warbler: The four at FF 10 May (RSt) tied the spring high count.

Canada Warbler: The six reports of this rare eastern migrant were 14-29 May (m. ob.).

Wilson's Warbler: Routine reports.

Summer Tanager: One in *Nance,* where less than annual, 13 May (SM) was westerly.

Scarlet Tanager: Single adult males, presumed migrants, were at NVP, *Brown* 14 May (CSt) and 30 May (NMi, PDo), a bit west of the expected Niobrara River Valley summer range. The 30 May bird was tardy if indeed a migrant.

Western Tanager: Routine reports.

Northern Cardinal: Sightings from outside the expected range were of two at CSP 2 Apr (SDu), about the 18th Pine Ridge record, and singles in the Alliance area, *Box Butte* 25 Mar (JJJ) and 2 Apr (SDu), only the 4th and 5th reports from there. An unusual clutch of six eggs, all genuine cardinal eggs, was found 12 May at LaVista, *Douglas* (TWi fide WM; photo). Wayne Mollhoff noted that the largest cardinal clutch in his 71-nest database is five.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: The only report from the Panhandle, where rare, was of a male and possible female (or hybrid) at Alliance, *Box Butte* 10 May (JAr, photo). One at Camp Wakonda, *Sarpy* 26 Apr (L&BP) was early. A hybrid/introgressant with Black-headed Grosbeak was photographed at FF 15 May (CCd, eBird.org).

Black-headed Grosbeak: Good counts were nine at feeders in Brady, *Lincoln* 6-12 May (TSh) and 6-7 at feeders at Double Tree Ranch, *Dawes* 19-21 May (SLe). Recent years have seen an increase in easterly reports; this spring singles were at Firth, *Gage* 31 May (KHG) and in Omaha, *Douglas* 30 Apr (RWt fide JGJ).

Blue Grosbeak: The 10 at NVP, *Brown* 28 May (PDo, NMi) was a good count.

Lazuli Bunting: This species occurs annually in the east in spring, with around 80 reports in all, most of these since 2013. There were five reports this spring: 2-4 May Bellevue, *Sarpy* (ARy, MCl), 13 May *Blair*, Washington (RRa), 14 May *Polk (*MN), 18 May Rose Creek East WMA, *Jefferson* (DL, SSc, JCa, BSt), and 27 May Summit Reservoir SRA, *Burt* (2; J&LS). Photos showed no evidence of introgression.

Indigo Bunting: Rare in the Panhandle, there were three reports: singles were at Fort Robinson SHP, *Dawes* 23 May (JSh), Ash Hollow SHP, *Garden* 27 May (SMl photo), and Milo Road, *Sioux* 30 May (DSa).

Painted Bunting: A female at Cedar Point Biological Station, *Keith* 26 Apr (APo, AJo; photo) was the 19th overall spring record for the state (there is one fall record) and tied the earliest spring date.

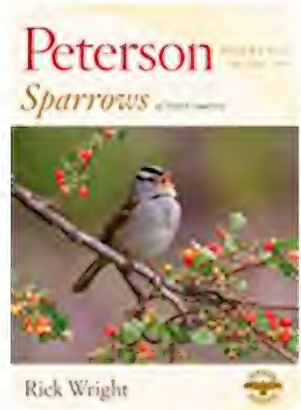
Dickcissel: Routine reports.

Book Review: *Sparrows of North America*

By Rick Wright

Published 2019 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt in the Peterson Reference Guide Series.

Review by Ross Silcock, Tabor, IA.



This book is a tour de force.

Not only is it a comprehensive summary of field identification, range, and taxonomy of species of the New World family *Passerellidae*, but the introductory paragraphs for each species, which describe the provenance of the English and Latin species names we know today, read like a historical novel that is a perfect vehicle for Wright to display his well-known erudition and could quite justifiably stand alone. Wright's extensive research into often obscure places and sources that may be penetrated and interpreted only by one with his classical literary background is clear in these historical accounts. I could cite several examples, but a couple suffice:

> Nevertheless, the naming of Savannah Sparrow races remained a thriving exercise in the first half of the twentieth century, coming eventually to a total of 28 described races. The descriptive tradition reached what was presumably intended to be its acme in the revision carried out by James L. Peters and Ludlow Griscom in 1938. As an exercise in typological connoisseurship conducted by two pairs of keen and experienced eyes, the paper they produced is a monument to taxonomic methods that would soon be rendered obsolete by advances in genetics, evolutionary theory, and molecular biology.

And, in the Brewer's Sparrow account, one example among many Wright provides that illuminate the often-acrimonious competitiveness that existed among ornithologists racing to be first to name new taxa during the "sparrow wars" of the late 1870s quotes stunningly harsh comments by Elliott Coues, a prominent curmudgeon of his day:

> Everybody knows Brewer made a fool of himself about the Sparrows for years, and the fact that he then died does not alter the fact of what he did when he was alive. Many other persons … did the same, but Dr. Brewer's foolishness was more conspicuous because he pretended to be an ornithologist. The harm he did is incalculable, and his name deserves to be stigmatized …. Dying makes a great difference to the person chiefly concerned but has no retroactive

> effect upon the events of his life, and only sentimentalists allow it to influence their estimate of personal character.

But enough of my admiration of Wright's prose, perhaps a personal bias of mine, having known him for some 35+ years beginning when he was a young birder in Nebraska, a state whose birds I must admit I have gone after and written about more extensively than those of Iowa, my domicile. To mitigate (or to increase) my bias somewhat, however, I point out that Wright's extensive use of "eponymous", perhaps unavoidable in a work like this that deals with naming of species, got my attention. I still struggle to understand how this word fits properly into English syntax- even Roget's Thesaurus doesn't go there! Relevant to the context of eponymy are Wright's comments under Black-chinned Sparrow on page 313:

> It is easy to determine who deserves the credit- or who should shoulder the blame- for the scientific names assigned to any of the world's 10,000 and more species of birds. The matter of just which ornithologist, explorer, or lighthouse keeper's cat actually "discovered" the bird can be far more difficult to settle. Not only are the precise historical circumstances of these first encounters often elusive, but credit is frequently obscured by the way in which those circumstances are recounted, with the participants' roles sometimes defined less by their actions than by their place in a scientific hierarchy.

Sparrows of North America begins with an Introduction which consists of sections entitled "What is a Sparrow?", "Taxonomy and Classification", "A Note on English Names", "Historical Approaches to Sparrow Identification", "Ruling Out the Non-Sparrow", and "The Genera and Species of North American Sparrows".

Although all of these sections are well done, I found the last three especially innovative and useful. In "Historical Approaches …", Wright traces the development of sparrow identification from its early, "centuries-long phase of ornithological prospecting" through the early attempts to illustrate North America's sparrows that were, however, "not intended to ease their identification in the field", to the first field guides, published as early as 1828, and, of course, Roger Tory Peterson's famous *A Field Guide to the Birds* in 1934. Wright points out and strongly supports the more recent de-emphasis of arrow-driven field marks in favor of what many birders refer to as "giss" or "jizz", the overall shape and proportions of the parts of the bird, an approach popularized by Kenn Kaufman in his 1990 *Advanced Birding*.

The section on "Ruling Out the Non-Sparrow" I found to be a pleasant and innovative surprise. We have all been fooled, at least for a short time, by female Red-winged Blackbirds, female Bobolinks, and juvenile Brown-headed Cowbirds and others; Wright deals with these and several others in an informative and enlightening manner.

"The Genera and Species of North American Sparrows" is a straightforward, clearly-delineated and handy summary of the taxonomy Wright uses; it is a useful genus-by-genus outline of the taxa treated in the Species Accounts, not all of which currently are consistently recognized at the species level by various authorities. I

applaud Wright's use of the terms "hybrid" and "intergrade"; although they are often used interchangeably, they have different meanings that are relevant to discussions of pairs of taxa that meet and interbreed in "hybrid zones", this latter a term that in my opinion is also too loosely bandied about.

There are 76 species accounts in this 434-page book, but fear not, there are a couple of reasons for this surprisingly large number. First, Wright's definition of "North America" extending south to the "volcanic belt that crosses Mexico from Jalisco in the west to Veracruz in the east", but not including Caribbean island species, results in inclusion of some 20 species that essentially occur only in Mexico. Second, Wright treats at the species level several taxa that are currently in taxonomic limbo; taking into account such taxa as those included in "umbrella" species like Savannah and Fox Sparrows and the Junco complex, the list of species drops to a more manageable 44 that we "Lower 48" birders are mostly familiar with. Wright covers in the book species included in the New World family *Passerellidae* as erected by Klicka et al. (2014) but excluding their "bush tanager" genus *Chlorospingus*. Also, admittedly not everyone's favorite topic, Wright provides an interesting history of taxonomy in the Spotted Towhee account on page 168; in the same account, Wright adds a brief account of the bizarre and thankfully short-lived "quinary" system of taxonomy espoused by William Swainson.

Each species account consists of the introductory historical paragraphs alluded to above, as well as two further sections, "Field Identification", and "Range and Geographic Variation". Throughout, eschewing traditional citations such as "(Klicka et al. 2014)", which are often clumsy and interfere with flow for the reader, Wright uses a note system, whereby the reader can refer to a lengthy appendix (51 pages!) entitled "Notes" that either elaborates on a particular comment in a given Species Account or indeed provides a traditional reference to the literature. I found this system easy to use and informative, as well as adding greatly to the readability of Wright's accounts.

As discussed above, "Field Identification" leans heavily on Kaufman's techniques of "the generic approach", perhaps more aptly referred to by Wright as the "genus approach", whereby sparrows can be readily identified by following the sequence first of shape, then habitat and habits, and finally plumage/field marks. Wright contends that "using this more thoughtful approach, most sparrows can be readily identifiable by careful observers". This technique is amply and expertly developed in Wright's carefully considered, detailed, up-to-date, and often lengthy "Field Identification" sections in the Species Accounts.

The section "Range and Geographic Variation" includes distribution described in detail down to the subspecies level. I applaud Wright's detailed consideration of subspecies, rarely done in a comprehensive manner since Peter Pyle's landmark two-volume *Identification Guide to North American Birds* published in 1997 and 2008. To my mind, understanding the nuances of distribution is difficult and often misleading without considering subspecies; in addition, subspecies help bridge the gap between distribution and taxonomy. Wright provides identification details for subspecies, but at the same time wisely issues many caveats pointing out that away

from their core breeding ranges, subspecies identification in the field in most cases should not be attempted. This section includes useful comments about "confusion species", those that most resemble the subject species, and strongly emphasizes the "shape, habitat and habits, plumage/field marks" sequence for accurate field identification.

Overall, I highly recommend this book, even if only for its readable and entertaining historical account of North American sparrows. However, it is much more: it is a complete and wide-ranging compendium of the latest knowledge on distribution, identification, and taxonomy to the subspecies levels that will serve as an icon of its genre, an icon attainable only by the few writers able to delve into the eclectic combination of subject areas expounded upon by Wright.

NOU Spring Field Days and Annual Meeting

Fairbury, May 17-19, 2019

by Janis Paseka

The NOU Annual Meeting and Spring Field Days, organized by Jan Johnson, was held in Fairbury on May 17-19, 2019, with 64 in attendance. Our meetings and meals took place in the 4-H building at the Jefferson County Fairgrounds. Despite the forecast for rain, the weather was perfect on Saturday morning, with rain arriving only in the late afternoon. Wind made listening for nightjars difficult on both evenings and it continued to be a problem on Sunday, but the total species list for the meeting was 165. Field trips were led by Shari Schwartz, John Carlini, Bill Flack, and Ross Silcock, and destinations included Rock Creek Station WMA and SRA, Rock Glen WMA, Flathead WMA, Rose Creek WMA, Crystal Springs Lakes, Buckley Creek Reservoir, Alexandria SRA and WMA, Little Blue WMA, and Father Hupp WMA. Evening trips to listen for nightjars were led by Joe Gubanyi.

Among the highlights were Mississippi Kite, Snowy Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Chuck-will's-widow, Eastern Whip-poor-will, Pileated Woodpecker, Philadelphia Vireo, Louisiana and Northern Waterthrush, Yellow-breasted Chat, and Lazuli Bunting.

On Friday evening, we heard from Jeff Bargar, Superintendent of Rock Creek SRA. In the 1850s and 1860s, Rock Creek Station, which was on the Oregon and California trails and was a Pony Express station for a time, had a toll bridge over Rock Creek, and served as a supply center and campground for emigrants. The park, along

with Rock Creek Station State Historical Park and the adjacent Rock Glen Wildlife Management Area, is part of the Sandstone Prairies Biologically Unique Landscape, more than 1,000 acres that are identified as a demonstration site for the Nebraska Natural Legacy Project Wildlife Action Plan. Bargar has begun to reinvigorate the native landscape by maintaining healthy bur oak woodlands and tallgrass prairie through extensive cedar clearing, prescribed burns and controlling invasive weeds.

At the brief business meeting on Saturday, the minutes of the last meeting were approved, a raffle of a watercolor of a Blackburnian Warbler by Jan Johnson was held, and the location of the next meetings were announced: fall 2019 in Imperial and spring 2020 in Gering. The election of officers for the coming year was held: Joel Jorgensen, President; Robin Harding, Vice President; Ruth Stearns, Secretary; Jan Johnson, Treasurer; T. J. Walker, Director; Anita Breckbill, Librarian; Mark Brogie, NOU Records Committee Chairperson; and Janis Paseka, Editor.

On Saturday evening, Joe Gubanyi spoke to us about the four species of nightjars (Common Nighthawk, Eastern Whip-poor-will, Chuck-will's-widow and Common Poorwill) found in Nebraska. Very little is known about their population status, but there is a general decline in nightjar populations across the country, based on Breeding Bird Survey and Breeding Bird Atlas data. This is thought to be due to habitat reduction and changes in food sources. In an effort to learn more about these "cryptically nocturnal" species, the Nightjar Survey Network (www.nightjars.org) coordinates citizen science volunteer nightjar routes across the country to gather data on the species. This survey program was created to gain a better understanding of population status by implementing a standardized approach across the nation that will help determine the magnitude and scale of population changes so that a course for conservation may be plotted. The Nightjar Survey Network relies entirely on volunteer participation. Volunteers drive along a predetermined 9-mile route, stopping at 10 points. At each point, the observer counts all nightjars seen or heard during a 6-minute period. Nocturnal behaviors of nightjars are influenced strongly by moonlight. Activities such as calling and foraging increase under bright moonlight conditions and it is thought that breeding may actually be timed with the lunar schedule. Joe runs two nightjar routes: Whiskey Creek, north of Fairbury, and Oak Glen in Seward Co. Since the full moon coincided with our meeting weekend, Joe took volunteers on his Whiskey Creek route to learn about the data collection. Unfortunately, the wind reduced the number of birds calling and made hearing those that were calling difficult, although numerous Whip-poor-wills and Chuck-will's-widows were counted during the course of the meeting. In addition to the nationwide surveys, there is a two-year nightjar project begun in 2019 by Joel Jorgensen and Steven Brenner of the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission. The primary objective is to define and clarify the current distribution of Eastern Whip-poor-will and Chuck-will's-widow in eastern Nebraska and provide a baseline for future monitoring.

NOU Annual Meeting - Fairbury

	Fillmore	Saline	Thayer	Jefferson	Gage
Snow Goose				x	
Canada Goose	x	x	x	x	x
Wood Duck			x	x	x
Blue-winged Teal	x	x	x	x	x
Northern Shoveler	x		x		
Gadwall	x		x		
American Wigeon	x		x		
Mallard	x	x	x	x	x
Northern Pintail	x		x		
Green-winged Teal	x		x	x	
Redhead	x		x	x	
Ring-necked Duck	x		x		
Lesser Scaup	x				
Hooded Merganser			x		
Ruddy Duck	x		x	x	
Northern Bobwhite	x	x	x		x
Ring-necked Pheasant	x		x	x	x
Wild Turkey			x	x	x
Pied-billed Grebe	x		x	x	
Eared Grebe	x				
Rock Pigeon		x	x	x	x
Eurasian Collared-Dove	x	x	x	x	x
Mourning Dove	x	x	x	x	x
Yellow-billed Cuckoo			x	x	x
Common Nighthawk				x	
Chuck-will's-widow				x	
Eastern Whip-poor-will				x	
Chimney Swift	x	x	x	x	x
Ruby-throated Hummingbird			x	x	
Sora	x		x		
American Coot	x				x
American Avocet	x				
Black-bellied Plover	x				
American Golden-Plover			x		
Killdeer	x	x	x	x	x
Semipalmated Plover	x				
Snowy Plover	x				
Upland Sandpiper				x	
Hudsonian Godwit	x		x		
Ruddy Turnstone	x				
Stilt Sandpiper	x		x		
Sanderling	x				
Dunlin	x				

NOU Annual Meeting - Fairbury

	Fillmore	Saline	Thayer	Jefferson	Gage
Baird's Sandpiper		x			
Least Sandpiper	x		x		
White-rumped Sandpiper	x		x		
Buff-breasted Sandpiper			x		
Pectoral Sandpiper	x				
Semipalmated Sandpiper	x	x	x		
Short-billed Dowitcher	x				
Long-billed Dowitcher			x		
Spotted Sandpiper	x		x	x	x
Lesser Yellowlegs	x		x		
Willet			x		
Wilson's Phalarope	x		x		
Franklin's Gull				x	
Least Tern				x	
Black Tern	x	x	x	x	
Forster's Tern					x
Double-crested Cormorant	x	x		x	x
American White Pelican				x	
American Bittern	x				
Great Blue Heron	x	x	x	x	x
Cattle Egret	x				
Green Heron			x	x	x
Black-crowned Night-Heron	x		x		
White-faced Ibis	x		x		
Turkey Vulture	x	x	x	x	x
Northern Harrier				x	
Cooper's Hawk				x	
Bald Eagle				x	x
Mississippi Kite				x	x
Swainson's Hawk	x		x	x	
Red-tailed Hawk	x	x	x	x	x
Great Horned Owl				x	
Barred Owl		x	x	x	
Belted Kingfisher			x	x	
Red-headed Woodpecker	x	x	x	x	x
Red-bellied Woodpecker	x	x	x	x	x
Downy Woodpecker		x	x	x	
Hairy Woodpecker			x	x	
Northern Flicker	x	x	x	x	
Pileated Woodpecker				x	
Peregrine Falcon			x	x	
Olive-sided Flycatcher	x		x	x	
Eastern Wood-Pewee		x	x	x	x

NOU Annual Meeting - Fairbury

	Fillmore	Saline	Thayer	Jefferson	Gage
Least Flycatcher			x	x	x
Eastern Phoebe	x	x	x	x	x
Great Crested Flycatcher	x	x	x	x	x
Western Kingbird		x		x	x
Eastern Kingbird	x	x	x	x	x
Loggerhead Shrike				x	
Bell's Vireo	x	x	x	x	x
Yellow-throated Vireo				x	x
Philadelphia Vireo				x	
Warbling Vireo		x	x	x	x
Red-eyed Vireo		x	x	x	x
Blue Jay	x	x	x	x	x
American Crow		x	x	x	x
Horned Lark				x	x
Bank Swallow				x	
Tree Swallow	x	x	x	x	
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	x		x	x	x
Purple Martin		x		x	
Barn Swallow	x	x	x	x	x
Cliff Swallow	x	x	x	x	x
Black-capped Chickadee			x	x	x
Tufted Titmouse					x
White-breasted Nuthatch		x	x	x	
House Wren	x	x	x	x	x
Carolina Wren		x	x	x	x
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher			x	x	x
Eastern Bluebird	x		x	x	x
Gray-cheeked Thrush				x	
Swainson's Thrush		x	x	x	x
Wood Thrush				x	
American Robin	x	x	x	x	x
Gray Catbird	x	x	x	x	x
Brown Thrasher	x	x	x	x	x
Northern Mockingbird		x		x	x
European Starling	x	x	x	x	x
Cedar Waxwing	x	x	x	x	x
House Sparrow		x	x	x	x
House Finch			x	x	x
Pine Siskin				x	
American Goldfinch	x	x	x	x	x
Grasshopper Sparrow			x	x	x
Lark Sparrow		x	x	x	x
Chipping Sparrow	x	x	x	x	x

NOU Annual Meeting - Fairbury

	Fillmore	Saline	Thayer	Jefferson	Gage
Clay-colored Sparrow	x				
Field Sparrow		x	x	x	x
Savannah Sparrow	x				x
Song Sparrow			x	x	x
Spotted Towhee	x		x	x	
Eastern Towhee			x	x	x
Yellow-breasted Chat			x		
Yellow-headed Blackbird	x		x		
Bobolink	x	x	x	x	x
Eastern Meadowlark	x	x		x	x
Western Meadowlark	x		x	x	x
Orchard Oriole	x	x	x	x	x
Baltimore Oriole	x	x	x	x	x
Red-winged Blackbird	x	x	x	x	x
Brown-headed Cowbird	x	x	x	x	x
Common Grackle	x	x	x	x	x
Great-tailed Grackle	x			x	
Louisiana Waterthrush				x	
Northern Waterthrush				x	
Tennessee Warbler			x	x	x
Orange-crowned Warbler				x	
Mourning Warbler				x	
Common Yellowthroat	x	x	x	x	x
American Redstart		x		x	
Northern Parula				x	
Bay-breasted Warbler			x		
Yellow Warbler	x	x	x	x	x
Blackpoll Warbler				x	
Summer Tanager			x	x	
Scarlet Tanager			x		
Northern Cardinal	x	x	x	x	x
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	x	x	x	x	x
Blue Grosbeak				x	
Lazuli Bunting				x	
Indigo Bunting			x	x	x
Dickcissel	x	x	x	x	x
Total Species 165					

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